

Writing proficiency test to be required of elementary ed majors

Due to recent changes made in degree requirements, elementary education majors at Missouri Southern will soon be required by the college to take a Writing Proficiency Examination.

Committee work is now under way by both the education and English departments for formulation of the testing system. Further, it has been suggested by Dr. Donald Darnton, president of the college, that testing of students may also expand to include all future graduates of Missouri Southern.

Said Dr. Floyd Belk, vice-president for academic affairs, "In the past, elementary education majors have been required by our institution to take one or two upper-division courses in grammar.

"When the state sent out the new requirements for elementary education," said Belk, "they were so extensive that the education department found that they had to take from their degree requirements some very excellent courses."

One of those courses cut, according to Belk, was one of the upper-division grammar courses.

He continued, "We must have grammatical

and rhetorical proficiency in our elementary education graduates. As somewhat of a compromise we [Belk and Darnton] asked that a proficiency test be prepared and administered to all elementary education teaching candidates."

In a memo to Dr. Mike Land, dean of education-psychology, dated Dec. 17, 1979, Darnton made the announcement of the writing proficiency test:

"On Dec. 14, the Board of Regents approved the new degree requirements for elementary education majors. The approved program is modified in two ways from what was approved by the Faculty Senate.

"...2. the proposal deleted an existing requirement of an upper division writing course. I have a strong commitment to the writing ability of our graduates, especially those who plan to teach. The curriculum in elementary education is severely proscribed, and so I do not want to add another required course. As a compromise, Area 1, Basic Requirements (page 1), was changed by adding item (e): Prior to the start of the junior year, each student will take a writing proficiency test. Those who do not pass will take a writing course.

"I am asking you to work with the two

the following tentative policy, according to Dr. Henry Morgan, chair of the English department committee:

"Prior to the start of his junior year, each student must demonstrate his proficiency in English expression by writing a 400-500 word essay, to be administered and graded by the English department. Those who do not pass this essay must enroll in English 205, Essay Writing, during the junior year, and must remain enrolled in this course until completion with a grade of 'C' or better."

Students may, however, be exempted from the Writing Proficiency Examination under the departmental policy adopted by meeting one of the following three conditions:

1. By earning a grade of A or B in English 101, and a grade of A in English 102.
2. By earning a grade in A in English 111.
3. By completing English 315 with a grade of C or better.

However, there are some problems with the proposed policy.

Said Land, "If the student fails the test, how can we assist them? In order to keep a skill it has to be practiced. I am less concern-

departments (English and Education) to implement this item. . . ."

Said Land, "The English proficiency test is the result of a nation wide concern reflecting back on the lowering of ACT scores.

"One group blames the other; the parents blame the public schools, the public schools blame the colleges; it becomes a vicious circle.

"You'll get responses to these types of things. And it is a concern about the college preparing its graduates a little better." Because, said Land, "Elementary education majors will have the most immediate effect."

"There are some people," said Dr. James Sandrin, "who think the English proficiency of some graduates isn't where it should be."

The problem, according to Land, with testing English proficiency is "identifying some type of instrument to measure what we want. We need a test that measures grammar and composition...reliably. Usually in order to do that there needs to be a standard. . . a baseline."

In an English department meeting Tuesday, that department unanimously passed

ed with whose fault it is than how we can help our graduates."

He continued, "If they were to fail it, then their option would be to take a third writing course."

That third writing course mentioned by Land would be a course tentatively suggested to be called English 205—Essay Writing (F,S)—3 hrs. cr.

The course description would be: "Required of and open only to students who have failed the Writing Proficiency Exam. A review of the fundamentals and practice of expository writing and the minimum essentials of grammar, mechanics, and spelling."

"If they pass the course," said Land, "would they have to take the test again? I would like to see the student take the test again."

Also, there seems to be the question of grading the tests. Tentatively, said Morgan, "It would be graded on the same standard a 400-500 word essay would be graded on in any English composition class, a standard which all students should be familiar with. But there are going to have to be some administrative decisions made here."

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Senate questions pay for student help workers

Student Senate last night appropriated \$2,600 to campus organizations as well as deciding to take action on the issue of College Work Study participants being paid under the minimum wage.

In discussion of the pay for students employed by work study, led by Sen. Shawn DeGraff, the Senate voted unanimously to send a letter to Dr. Donald Darnton, president of the college, stating the concern and dismay of the student government over the school's policy on student employee earnings. A lone abstention by Sen. Campy Benson was the only exception in the body's vote.

DeGraff pointed out that students involved with the program were not the only ones concerned over the issue. He said the Student Affairs Committee would be meeting this afternoon to discuss the problem.

The senator also presented to the other senators that although the student group did not have any weight to change the wage situation, it could, however, show their concern through the action to Darnton.

Sen. Rob Reeser, however, thought the letter might lead to agitation and that those in authority would feel pushed around, causing more friction.

Senate Treasurer Jill Morrison asked what would happen to the campus budget if the

work study students were to be paid 85 percent of minimum wage of \$3.10 instead of 85 percent of \$2.90, the past minimum wage. Student employees are now paid on that rate.

Several students responded, saying that students' hours might be cut back but still would be making the same money but having extra time for studying and other activities. It was their contention that the campus was getting more for their money at students' expense.

A court decision, according to DeGraff, had provided a loophole for the school to not oblige fair labor standards. Whereas students now earn 85 percent of \$2.90, this summer they will receive the same percentage from \$3.10. According to the senator, James Gilbert, Missouri Southern financial aids director, had received a letter from officials after the court decision which informed the school had only to pay the percentage of \$290 even though the minimum wage went into affect the first of the year.

The motion for action on the issue received a suspension of the rules in order for it to be voted upon last evening and it was approved.

In committee reports at the first of the meeting, Treasurer Morrison told the

Continued on page 2

CUB studies proposals to change constitution

Changes in the board's constitution were discussed and a new board member accepted at yesterday's meeting of the College Union Board. The board also reviewed some problems that occurred at the board-sponsored Missouri and Morningstar concert last Friday.

Changes being considered in the constitution of the College Union Board include a proposal to allow committee members to vote, clarification on duties of board members, and an amendment stating that contracts for board-sponsored events be signed and cosigned two weeks before the event. Only one of these proposals came up during yesterday's meeting of the board, the motion to allow committee members to vote.

Board chairperson Shawn De Graff proposed that rules of order be suspended for four weeks and committee members be allowed to vote and make motions before the board, and that after that four week period, the board would evaluate the results of the experiment and vote whether to make the change permanent. Billingsly Student Center director and board member Dudley Stegge proposed a friendly amendment that committee members be allowed to vote, but not have the power to make motions. This amendment was accepted by De Graff, and the motion passed on a vote of eight to zero with one abstention.

In an interview before the board meeting, De Graff said, "We have a strong nucleus working on the board. I personally can't

support the committee persons voting."

De Graff said, "The constitution itself needs some changes. There are some areas that need clarifying, especially the duties of the chairman." De Graff added that there has been some confusion on the board as to the duties of each particular board member.

"The duties really need defining. I think some of the changes that are proposed for the constitution are going to help us do the things the students want. That's what we're here for. We want to make things run a little smoother."

De Graff said that the board has already added the position of treasurer to the board. "The treasurer is responsible for the budget, taking tickets and money at concerts and keeping track of how much money we have on hand," said De Graff.

Student apathy is one of the problems faced by the College Union Board. Said De Graff, "We have approximately 10 committees and if we abided by the constitution and had five people on each committee, we'd be bigger than the Student Senate. This is hard [finding committee members] because of student apathy."

De Graff said that the amendment stating that all contracts let by the board be signed and countersigned two weeks before the event is intended to avoid confusion. "It

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The ice and snow which covered the area last week made driving and walking miserable. Although that particular batch has melted away, more is expected today to take its place.

Board

would make it a lot easier on us if all contracts for acts were signed and countersigned two weeks prior to the event."

All amendments to the board constitution must be proposed by a two-thirds vote of the College Union executive board or by a petition bearing the signatures of at least 10 percent of the Southern student body. The amendments must then be approved by the dean of student affairs.

Notice of the proposed amendment must be posted on school bulletin boards at least 15 days prior to the day of election. The proposed amendment must be announced by the administration at least twice during the 10 days, and announced at least once daily in the Billingsly Student Center on all school days during the 15 day period. The amendment becomes effective in 10 days if approved by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast in a student body election.

David Baker, a freshman from Carthage, applied to be a board member. His application was approved on a vote by acclamation.

The Missouri and Morningstar concert was termed a success by DeGraff. There were 1,225 paid admissions and the board made \$5,065 on the event.

There was some damage to the carpet in front of the seats in Taylor Auditorium. According to Milton Brietzke, theatre director, the damage was caused by cigarette burns.

Suggestions were discussed that in future events the carpet near the stage be covered with a protective tarp and that the balcony be opened to relieve the crowd of people near the front of the auditorium. The board agreed to pay for the damage to the carpet.

Student teaching assignments due

Dr. Robert Highland, director of student teaching, has announced that the education department is now taking applications for fall semester, 1980, student teaching placements.

The deadline for getting this completed is March 15. Prospective student teachers should see Dr. Highland in the Gene Taylor Education—Psychology Building before March 15.

Out-of-staters due history test

Any out-of-state student who plans to graduate in May, 1980, and who has not had a U.S. government or a state and local government course in a Missouri college must see Dr. Harold Cooper, dean of the school of arts and sciences, in Hearn 307 before Feb. 22.

Collins transfers

Raymie Collinson, 6-6 freshman center-forward on the Lion basketball squad, has transferred to Southwest Baptist College in Bolivar for religious reasons.

Carter gets edge in poll of Southern students

Yesterday's political participation poll at Missouri Southern showed the average student on this campus is not registered to vote, has little identification with a political party, and if left to this campus a new President would be elected by only a 28.57 percent majority.

Those registered constitute 44.09 percent while 52.79 percent are unregistered and 3.10 percent are not sure about their registration status.

A slate of nine Presidential hopefuls shows Jimmy Carter leading Ronald Reagan with 28.57 percent, Regan having 15.07 percent, while 29.83 percent of those polled consider themselves Republicans and 25 percent Democrats. Some 44.35 percent claim no party preference.

The eighty women polled showed 42.5 percent registered to vote, 55 percent not, and 2.5 percent not sure. The 81 men surveyed were 45.67 percent registered, 50.61 percent not, and 3.7 percent not sure. Of the men who said they were not registered, 30.86 percent mentioned they intended to register for eligibility in the August primary. Women gave 33.75 percent who said they also would register.

Party identification produced women students as 20 percent Republican, 18.75 percent Democrat, and 38.75 percent without preference. Men were 25.92 percent Republican, 19.75 percent Democrat, 1.23 percent for a third party, and 29.62 percent without preference.

Jaycees again to sponsor pageant

The Joplin Jaycees will again sponsor the Miss Southwest Missouri Pageant, an official Miss America preliminary pageant, according to Stephen Holt, executive director of the pageant.

Winner of the pageant, who will succeed Miss Delene Garren, the first Miss Southwest Missouri, will enter the Miss Missouri pageant in Mexico, Mo., to select the state queen who will compete for the crown of Miss America at Atlantic City in September.

The Miss Southwest Missouri Pageant will be held April 5 in Taylor Auditorium on the Missouri Southern campus.

The event this year will be the second such

pageant sponsored by the Joplin Jaycees.

"We are again serving as sponsors because we believe it provides a valuable contribution to the community and to the young women who enter the competition," Holt said.

He called for civic and social organizations in the area to sponsor candidates and he called for individual young women to submit their own names as entries.

Applications can be obtained at the Joplin Chamber of Commerce, 112 West 4th St., or further information may be obtained by calling the Chamber at 624-4150 or Holt at 624-7677.

To qualify a woman must be between the

ages of 17 and 26, must be a high school graduate by Labor Day and must never have been married.

"We believe the pageant serves the community well because it focuses attention on the high caliber of young women who are residents of our area and we believe it serves youth well because it provides the opportunity for the young women who compete to gain added poise through public appearances and to gain added maturity through participation in such a community program.

In addition to the trip to the state pageant, Miss Southwest Missouri will receive a scholarship and several gifts from area businessmen and firms.

Senate

sensors the organization had a cash balance of \$5,170.40 with new monies from the spring activity fee yet to be deposited and several appropriations to be deducted.

Senator Reeser spoke on numerous complaints received by his Grievance Committee. These included alleged misconduct of a faculty member, the Student Center's snack bar not being open in the evenings, problems with this semester's registration for classes, and ice and snow difficulties around the campus.

From Student Services Committee, Senator DeGraff informed that eight high schools would be attending the Senate's leadership conference and that five more were seriously considering. He added that his group's survey to part-time students about paying an activity fee had not been mailed due to problems with the computer.

It was reported that the Campus Involvement Committee would be working with the Grievance Committee and Sen. Reeser told of a possible Valentine Day Kiss-A-Thon with winners to receive scholarships. Senate clerk Terri Miller inquired of Reeser whether the contest would be one of long a person could kiss or that of how many persons one could kiss. The Senate decided that details of the event would be made later.

After standing committee reports, Sen.

Reeser asked President Robert Mutrux whether or not there would be reports from the executive-appointed committees which have been working since last semester to find the Senate a parliamentarian, a Student Court, and a memorial to Dr. Leon Billingsly.

Sen. DeGraff said his committee, looking for a parliamentarian, had come to the conclusion that it was a job no one wanted but they would continue. There were no words from the chairpersons of the other committees.

In appointments Sen. Rick Metsker moved that the body accept Peter Edwards as a new freshman senator. It was approved.

Other appointment of the evening was that of Sen. Greg Christy to position of vice president due to the vacancy created by the graduation of Terry Driskill. Two weeks ago the Senate had turned down President Mutrux on his nomination of Sen. Karlo Klott to the post.

In old business, for second reading, was a resolution to allow students coordinating the Muscular Dystrophy Super Dance a sum of \$1,750 to aid the benefit to be held on campus March 14-15. The Senate passed the bill with no opposition or abstentions.

Second business was a resolution for \$300 to

help CIRUNA on a trip to St. Louis for the Midwest Model United Nations Conference at the end of February. Motion to suspend the rules and vote on the issue immediately was supported and the group approved the appropriation 23-yes, 0-no, and 2-abstentions.

Next campus organization seeking funds was Koinonia. The organization asked for \$300 to aid their participation in a nondemominational Christian fellowship conference in Tennessee next month. Speaker for Koinonia, Mark Russell, told senators that the meeting would cover such topics as death and dying, career planning, handling stress, dating, choosing a spouse, ministering to homosexuals, and many other subjects. After suspension of the rules the resolution was approved on a 25-yes, 4-no, and 0-abstentions vote.

Before the bill concerning action on the work study funds was brought to the floor senators acted on another money resolution. Afro-American Society sought \$300 to help bring the Atlantic Dance Theatre to campus, also being funded by the College Union Board. The group needed the appropriation to pay for rent of the auditorium and technicians, according to Debra Oliver, speaker for the Afro-American Society. It was unanimously approved and Senate went on to discuss the College work study situation.

Two courses set to begin tonight

Two Continuing Education courses will begin tonight, including weaving and interior decorating. Both offer one hour each of continuing education credit.

The weaving class will be held for eight weeks from 7-9 p.m. Thursdays in room 107 of the Art Building. Instructor is Sylvia Jones. Students will learn several ways of accomplishing the weaving process and making objects of their choice. Fee for the course is \$20 which does not include materials.

Interior decorating is also an eight-week course meeting from 6:30-9 p.m. Thursdays in room 209 Hearn Hall. Millie Carnes will teach the course and there is a \$20 fee. Instruction will include material for use in homes, cover color and how to use it, the development of good taste in home decorating, furniture arrangement, history of the different periods of furniture, how to select carpets, draperies, wallpaper and paint. Some attention will also be given to home accessories, including plants.

Reading class gets praised

Self-improvement reading, a Southern course taught by Dr. Leland Easterday this semester, offers an opportunity for persons to learn to read faster, more comfortably, and with greater accuracy and flexibility.

The class is a two-hour credit elective course which does not apply toward graduation. It is similar to remedial reading but has been taken by foreign students who are learning the new vocabulary, by some remedial students who may have done poorly on the ACT, and by some students who just want to improve their reading skills.

Dr. Easterday said that the course is a very rewarding one to teach because it is an elective and the students are not forced to take it, therefore working harder at succeeding. He also stated that since it is not a lecture class he does not have to prepare lectures or review for tests. Each student works at his or her own pace.

When a student enters the class, he/she is pre-tested with one form of the Iowa Silent Reading Test and at the end of the semester then takes another form of the test to evaluate progress. The average gain in reading skills is three to three and a half years.

Dr. Easterday described his feeling about the class as being "very rewarding, seeing the satisfaction of the student when they see their own growth."

Kemper game gets changed

Due to the re-opening ceremonies at Kemper Arena in Kansas City on Feb. 20, the Lions will be unable to play the University of Missouri-Kansas City in a preliminary game to the NBA Kansas City Kings.

Chess Club planning tournament

The Chess Club, which will now meet on Thursdays at noon in room 311 of the L.R. Reynolds Science and Mathematics Building, announces there is a new method for the tournaments in which they will participate.

At the initial meeting of the club for the semester, members drew lots to find out exactly what their positions would be in a new step-ladder type of tournament. The step-ladder type of tournament allows anyone to challenge any person sitting on the steps above.

Proficiency

Said Land, "If you have 25 graders, you'll have 25 different grading methods. I think there should be one person from inside the department, and one person from outside the department grading the test. If they disagree, then a third person would be asked to render a decision either way."

"I know that not all students can do well on a written test," said Land. "There has to be some alternative form. I would favor a standardized test as well as a local one."

And there still is that possibility of all Southern graduates being required to take the Writing Proficiency Test.

Obviously," said Belk, "we should not

single out only elementary education majors for English proficiency."

Said Land, "It would be my personal desire to have every student graduating from this college tested."

"Like any skill," Morgan said, "writing skills must be reinforced in order to remain useful. Which means the English faculty must have help in reinforcing these skills."

He continued, "Since there may be some doubt that this [reinforcement of writing skills by non-English faculty] is in effect on the Southern campus, the Writing Proficiency Examination should serve as a test of ourselves [the total college]."



The Dancing Starts Friday
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for more information



Nina Carney, at age 9, provides lesson on how to cope with life

By Jim Blair

Some people have that quality of mind that enables them to encounter difficulties with firmness, and without fear. It's called courage. Nina Carney is full of courage. Nina was born Feb. 9, 1971, to Dr. Carmen Carney and her husband Pat. She was born a normal and healthy child.

"When she was little she used to talk about growing up. She dreamed of going to school and she wanted to be a mother like me. She also wanted to be a dancer; she loved to dance.

"I once asked her why she didn't want to be president like most other kids. Nina replied, 'It's too much work; I'd rather be a secretary.'"

Dr. Carney smiles. "She was one smart cookie."

On Dec. 7, 1977, Nina began showing symptoms of A.V. malformation, a vascular disease of the brain. The right side of her body became weak and she vomited. She then collapsed unconscious. She spent the next eight days asleep before there were any signs of consciousness. It was almost six weeks before she was her old smiling self.

"She loved to visit Southern. She spent a lot of time down in the foreign language lab. She loved talking to students. Oh, and she loved the library. One of the first things she would do was to run up to the library and look around."

Since that first spell she has had others. She was once paralyzed, but recovered enough to the point of walking again. Before Christmas she became sick again and was put in the hospital. She was in critical condition for a while. After approximately two months, she was released last week from the hospital.

"I want to have her home with me right now. She's my life. She's so beautiful, and she becomes more beautiful everyday, but then, I'm her mother," Dr. Carney smiles again.

"I don't want pity for me or Nina. Just take things one day at a time and be positive, be optimistic, and things will work out."

"Nina has shown courage and has given those around her the strength to cope. She has given us lessons in courage...a hero."

Nina doesn't know what the problem is, but she does know something is wrong.

"Mom, I am handicapped now. We have to learn to cope."

**'Nina has shown courage...
...She has given us lessons in courage...'**



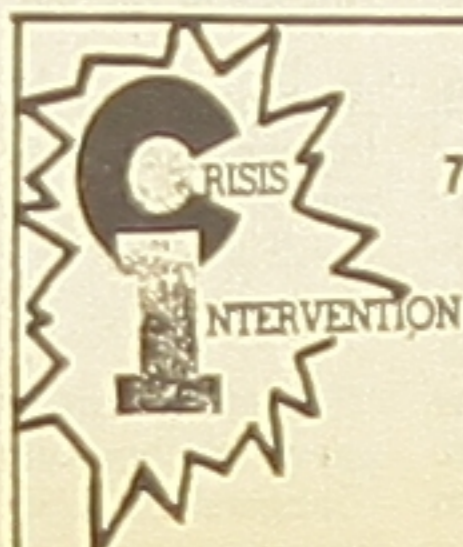
Nina, at age nine, is as bright, fresh, and spirited as a summer's sunrise. Although she is handicapped, she has learned to accept it, and most of all she has learned to live with it.

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THINGS ARE SHAPING UP

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opinion

Other Americans are held hostage

Americans in Iran are not the only ones held hostage. The American people, here on their own soil, are threatened by their dependency on oil, their waste of energy, and their exploitation by those outside and within their own borders who control the supply of oil.

The petroleum industry in the United States is as much a menace to our well-being as is OPEC.

While Arabs and the other foreign producers of oil hold the embargo and price hike wild cards, the American petroleum dealers sport their own ridiculous profits and gain control over alternative energy sources.

Solar power would have allowed us to return to economical and emotional stability. Solar power would have allowed the public a fighting chance against the high cost of home and business heating.

But instead, the American people will be denied a competitive market for solar construction, allowing for low cost energy, because American oil conglomerates are buying out the copper industry, copper being a main ingredient to solar power development.

The Copper Development Association reports that every solar installment requires 96 pounds of copper. Recent studies by SUNRAE, a California solar lobby, and researchers at the University of California at Santa Barbara, show us that 33 percent of the U.S. copper market is owned outright by the major oil companies.

And further examination of the two markets show that by joint ventures and joint directorships, oil tycoons have an indirect influence over the rest of the copper supply.

But this isn't new. Since the 1973 Arab oil embargo, oil companies have divested an increasing amount of money into non-oil related business.

Ironically it is that American oil companies say they need tax credit incentives for oil exploration. At the same time they proceed to show hundreds of percents of profits and EXXON going ahead of General Motors to now be the richest corporation in the United States.

The big oil bosses have been consistent in their claim that solar power is too costly and unfeasible for their time and money.

And yet, right under our noses, they are investing in elements of solar power. If you think the high cost of home heating today is bad, just wait until solar unit production is totally controlled by the same executives who gave you over a dollar a gallon gasoline.

The Federal government, no matter much we may curse regulations and Washington's influence in our lives, must stop the oil companies from creating a monopoly now on alternative energy sources.

Taking over the copper industry was only the first step. We must support Congressional action for conservation and exploration of alternative energy as well as demand a competitive market. If we do not, it will mean we will be paying a higher price for our mistakes than our parents ever did.



"Paw, them govintment people is back. Only this time they want to set up the still, not take it down."



Clark Swanson

Terms not new, phrases the same, and drugs aren't new, either

With each new generation comes new taboos, new phrases, new words to disguise those old, more profane ones so that they may be used in public. But, in reality, are these new taboos, phrases, and words so new? I was once surprised to find out, in a conversation with my mother, that she and those of her generation actually knew the word *horney*. And I thought *we* had a patent! Similarly, once a student leaves high school he/she will discover new-found phrases, words, and etc. And again this new group feels they have a patent on such things. In reality, they were just as commonplace to the preceding group.

It seems that no one has a patent on madness.

Just the same as no generation invented all those new and neat phrases, neither has one generation created that so-called menace to our society, drugs.

Yes, much has been written on the subject but little has actually been said. And my words will just add to the heap.

Whether pro or con on the subject, we must agree that drugs were invented just 20 years ago. I mean that when 1959 turned into 1960 someone just didn't say, "Hey, guys, we need drugs." Edgar Allan Poe makes reference to the use of opium, as he apparently sought for the perfect state in which to write. And even ol' blue eyes

himself, Frank Sinatra, sings of cocaine. Still yet we must not forget the American Indians' use of certain drugs for religious ceremonies, but with respect and without malice.

However, my intent here is not to debate the legality or the illegality of such items. Rather, it is to explore the attitudes of those partaking in these items. It seems that while there are still those arch-conservatives who feel that each and all drug abusers should be burned in one large pile on the Fourth of July, among those partaking grass, or whatever phrase you desire, the use of such an item has become a thought of commonplace melancholy.

There is no longer, it seems, a shock value placed on such a taboo, almost a social entity. I was once told by a rather close friend who was attending an institution of higher education a tale that could dramatize my point. The tale starts as thus: It was the first day of a new semester. One roommate had departed, and another was coming. Walking through the door, this roommate and my friend at the exact same moment asked the all-important question: "Do you smoke grass?" No names had been exchanged to this point, but a new friendship had been formed in heaven.

Another aspect in this endless subject of useless grab is the business itself. Basic law of economics: The supply will create the demand. I can remember back as far as

1974 when a person short of cash could go to the neighborhood commodities dealer and buy on credit. No longer. It is now a cash-and-carry business. And who says college students don't know the meaning of inflation. For those who remember, a dime bag was once a dime bag. It was 1976, I recall.

So what does all this mean? Nothing, really—just that items talked of are no longer even respected by those using them, much less by those opposing their use. I can easily accept the use of drugs for escapism, or even looking for one's self. At least then the item can be respected. But for recreation. . . .

Even now I am now sure the point I want to make is being conveyed. Maybe this will be added to the heap. No matter. At this point I will leave to the words of another. I will not disclose his name, for some will only laugh. However, I feel the statement to be sincere.

"The (drug enforcement cult) are still burning the taxpayer for thousands of dollars to make films about the 'Dangers of LSD' at a time when acid is widely known—to everyone but cops—to be the Studebaker of the drug market. . . . What sells today is whatever fucks you up, whatever short-circuits your brain and grounds it out for the longest possible time."

But what's it matter?



Blaine Kelly

Columnist finds occasion to converse about various topics with Authority

I was talking with the Almighty the other day (we're not yet on a first name basis), and he told me that the gift of rational thought of man was one that was irrationally misplaced—it belonged to Fettingini, the angry Italian God of the next universe who happens to have the mentality of a garlic breadstick. "You mean there's more than one God?" I asked. He said there was a different God for each ethnic group—that the world is divided into several universes, each corresponding to ethnicity, age, financial status, height, weight, sex, eyecolor, etc. I said, "Wow, well which God am I talking to now?" He said he was the tall, ugly, slim, dark-haired, middle class, brown-eyed, 150 pound, 22-year-old, male God who wears dark glasses because he has no eyeballs. I said, "But wait—I don't wear dark glasses." He said, "You're either joshing me or you have the wrong God. Just a minute, let me go through my files. Oh, you want 499-60-5090. Just a moment and I'll connect you."

While I was on hold I began to have grave doubts about the existence of God. I thought He was the all-knowing, all-powerful guy who parted the Red Sea; but come to find out he was a wimp like me, and a looker like she, and an excess poundage like my father. Imagine your mother possessing the same qualities as a God or Hitler's blitzkrieg as a religious service. "My God!" I thought.

"Yes," God said. This is 499-60-5091 speaking on your behalf. What can we do for you today? Would you like some purple passion or would something in a more conservative beige be more suited to your tastes? Whatever you decide, I'm sure your selection will be quite exquisite."

This guy was already getting on my nerves. Of course, I couldn't see what he looked like, but from his voice and

elevated style, I envisioned a hairdresser or a gentleman's gentleman turned drape salesman. The guy was a bit patronizing to say the least. "I don't think you've got the one I want," I said snappily. "Could you connect me with 499-60-5090."

"Why, of course, whatever pleases you. I do hope you find what you're looking for."

"Let's just try that number on for size, uh."

"It is you, I do agree, it is you," he uttered in precise delight.

It was I who was astonished by this ineffectualness and inefficiency. What is this, I asked myself, a poorly run divine bureaucracy? I was really getting tired of the runaround. Then I heard a familiar voice; it was my own (but not my own, my God's voice), say "Hello. This is 490-60-5090."

"Alright, I want some answers around here."

"Answers to what."

"Well," I said, "we can start with 'What is the meaning of life.'"

"Oh, an easy one, I see. I'll answer that straight and simple: I don't know."

"You don't know! You mean I've wasted 15 minutes of my valuable time [well maybe it's not so valuable if you don't know] to have you, God, tell me, 'I dunno!' Christ! Christ!"

"Well why didn't you say so. If you want to speak to Christ, it may take a little time as he's a busy man—a lot of paper work—but I'm sure he can find the time."

"So Christ is the head honcho, uh?"

"Yes."

"Well then, why do you exist?"

"It's required. Affirmative action. You must have to fulfill a quota (or goal) which specifies that you must represent an equal number of minorities within the corporation of the divinity. But it goes even further; you must also represent every existing personality type and employ them within the structure of the divine hierarchy. And that, according to the latest census, is some four and one-half billion individual spirits, each of them corresponding to particular personalities on earth."

"Great—do you think you could introduce me to Johnny Carson?"

"No, I, afraid that's impossible. Under his contract, he only works four days a week, and then if he feels like it. Darn Jew. So frugal with his talents." I could sense some strained race relations among the many Gods.

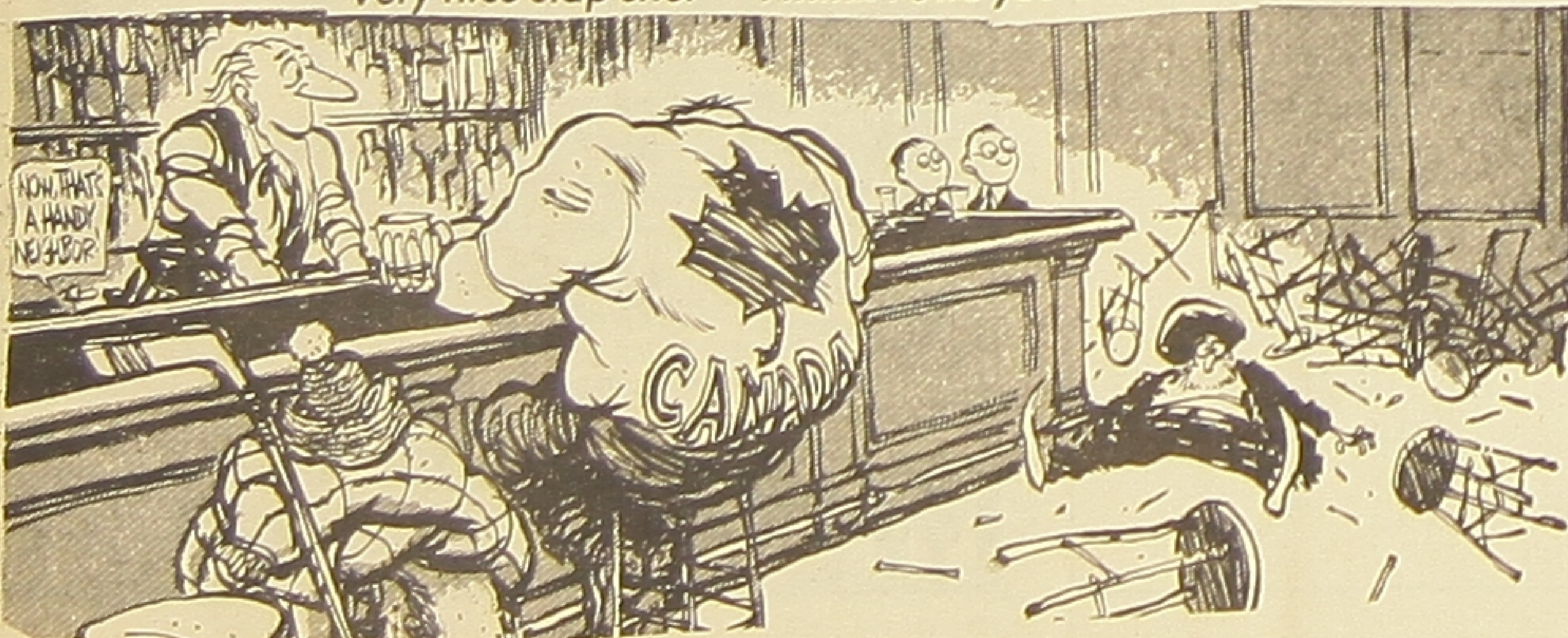
"So how did all this bureaucratic red tape get its start?" I asked.

"It was a mistake."

"A mistake?"

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'Very nice slap shot — I think I owe you a drink!'



The Chart

The Chart, the official newspaper of Missouri Southern State College, is published weekly, except during holidays and examinations periods, from August through May, by students in journalism as a laboratory experience. Editorial views do not necessarily represent the opinions of the administration, the faculty, or the student body.

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Moon's power extends to politics, too

Fourth in a series

With a membership of more than one million worldwide, the Unification Church of the Reverend Sun Myung Moon continues to be influential in not only religious circles, but in the political arena as well.

M. Thomas Starkes, an instructor at Southwest Missouri State University, has written three books on the subject of religious cults in America.

"The picture given by the Reverend Moon in his writings is a clear one," Starkes said in *Confronting Popular New Cults*, published in 1977. "He regards himself as the prophet of God for this era and without peer on the earth at the moment."

"One only has to listen or read carefully to the Reverend Moon to see that his message is one of egocentricity in terms of Messiahship."

Moon, a former Korean industrialist turned evangelist, claims that age 16 he had a vision and God told him he was to finish the work Christ had failed to accomplish.

He established the Unification Church in 1954 and has chapters on college campuses in almost every state in the Union. As of late 1976, the Church operated more than 120 communal fund-raising centers in cities across the nation, with recruiting teams covering more than 150 college campuses.

It is believed that the Church has about 7,000 core members in the United States, with 30,000 others loosely associated with its activities.

Becoming a "moonie" does not happen overnight. Converts must undergo training sessions which escalate from three days to three weeks to 40 days to 120 days. The 120-day training manual is a thick, blue loose-leaf binder with 402 pages of text and appendices.

Moon's theological philosophy is outlined in *Divine Principle*, which says the Messiah should have been born just after World War I. For the record, Moon was born in 1920.

It is known that Moon uses his influence for political purposes, offering volunteers to work in the campaigns of amicable U.S. politicians. New York State authorities in 1977 denied the Unification Church tax-exemption on the grounds that it was actually a political group despite the Church's contention that it was a bona fide religion. Also, Moon had close ties with South Korean president Tung Son Park, who died recently.

The wealth of the Unification Church in general and Moon in particular cannot be questioned. In 1972 a home for Moon and his family was purchased for almost \$700,000. In early 1977 Moon bought a mansion in Boston for \$500,000 and 35 acres of land in Westchester, New York, for \$750,000.

Southern professor recalls past experiences in Iran

By Jane E. Schnelle

Americans are influenced every day by news on the Iranian condition. The influence is given through television, radio, magazines and newspapers; each giving their own definition of what is happening. What are the views of southwest Missourians? One of the faculty members of Southern recently stated some of his opinions. William N. McDonald, Jr. of the business department was in Iran several years ago.

"I went over to Iran on business in the late sixties. My reception into the country was the same as the countries I was in before and after Iran. There were the same precautions but no problems. Of course I saw the country at a different time. . . I didn't have to hear much Persian, that is Iran's national language, because many of the people have gone to school in the United States or London. English is their second language."

Although McDonald did not see the "tourist's Iran" he was able to view a sight rarely seen by most. This comes with having connections.

"Iran has a collection of crown jewels not even comparable [to those in London]. Seeing the jewels was something different most don't get to see. But my friend arranged for it. . . rubies, diamonds gotten in war, some from India and some dating as far back as the eighth century."

Soon after his arrival in Iran, McDonald witnessed the strict laws concerning the draft registration. He found this out through personal experience. He also found out that we live in a very small world.

"A salesman was to meet me at the airport because he spoke English. He did not show up. . . I then received a phone call at my hotel. He apologized and I asked him if there was a problem. He broke down in tears. He said he was in jail. . . In Iran they have the same kind of draft as we have and it was time for him to re-register. The place was so swamped so the people told him to come back next week. He didn't have a new card

to show to the police. He got picked up immediately. Finally the police believed his story. . . When I finally met the man, he spoke English so well I asked him where he had attended college. He told me Miami Oklahoma's Junior College."

As far as his feeling for the student takeover is concerned, McDonald expressed a definite opinion. "Holding the hostages is the biggest goof they ever made. These people [the students] have done the unpardonable. I can't think what the students were thinking. . . by taking it [the embassy]. They have hurt themselves and their country for a long time to come."

McDonald explained this hurt as coming from the United States now being reluctant to aid Iran in the future. Construction and engineering firms from the United States had contracts and did much business with Iran. That has now come to a standstill. As far as other countries coming to their aid—"Other countries may help. However I think they will be reluctant to come in and help, based on what has happened to our country. Even if countries don't get along and don't like what a country has done, diplomatic unity is respected. If not, the embassy should be closed. . . we should be very wary about having another embassy there and diplomatic services. We may have a third person, another country, to go between our country and Iran."

Opinions on the Shah have been broad. Was the United States wrong in helping him? Americans have not yet answered this. Everyone would like to throw that question up and let it fall into an answer. Others believe in America all the way. Such patriotism showed through McDonald.

"The Shah had amicable relations with the country. I personally have had pleasant thoughts as far as the Shah goes. Over the years he made attempts to help the poor people of his country. . . he did more than any of the others had before him."

"I don't think he was as tough as the

Continued on page 8

Sociological aspects of pill examined

Third in a series

By Jill Stephens

When people think of birth control pills, the medical aspects usually come to mind. However, birth control pills can be viewed from a sociological standpoint also. This meaning, how do people feel about the birth control pill in general?

According to *Of Women Born*, by Adrienne Rich, many people view the pill as the liberalization of sexual attitudes. This means an increase in pre- and extramarital sex. Also it would relieve women of the fear of an unwanted pregnancy.

One local career woman commented, "I would never have been able to pursue my career if it hadn't been for the pill. Instead, I would be sitting at home watching soap operas and baby sitting children that I didn't want in the first place. Other advan-

tages would be that sex is more spontaneous with the use of the pill than any other contraceptive. Disadvantages would be that there are many harmful aspects from using the pill that have been discovered by doctors."

The Pill is used by 80 to 100 million women in the world. Ten to 15 million of these women are in the United States. In *Contraceptive Technology 1976 to 1977*, it is stated that there are too many Pills available in the United States.

A high school student remarked on her experience with the Pill that "it was very easy for me to get started on taking the Pill because the crowd of girls I hung around with were taking them, too. It was fairly easy for me to get the birth control pills at a cost that I could afford."

Several people at Southern had views about the Pill and what they accept it as. One

woman remarked, "Although I don't use the Pill, I believe that it is up to the couple to decide what birth control measure to take. I wouldn't want that responsibility by myself. With all these harmful side affects that are claimed to be caused by the Pill, I feel that women shouldn't rush into using it."

One young man said, "It eliminates any responsibility on my part. I believe it's the girl's choice to make that decision. It is a fact that more and more women are using it so they must feel more comfortable with that birth control measure than any other."

Many women research the medical aspects of the Pill before they decide to use it. One woman student said, "I got many pamphlets about the Pill and affects of it. I heard that if you took the Pill and smoked that it could cause cancer. I still felt that it was best for me because it is much simpler

Continued on page 8

Dramatic changes in American society expected with '80 census

Dramatic changes in American family life, income, housing costs, population distribution, and Congressional representation will be revealed by the upcoming 1980 census, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Also predicted is the lowest population growth rate in history.

States anticipated to be gaining one or more House seats include Texas, California, Utah, Florida, Tennessee, Washington, and Arizona. New York, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and South Dakota may lose seats. Additionally, states including Missouri, could have their Congressional representation altered pending a decision on whether or not to count aliens and how this would be accomplished. Census forms currently have no provision for distinguishing citizens and non-citizens.

The 1980 census, which begins April 1, will mark the twentieth time in U.S. history that Americans have counted themselves. The more than three billion items of information will sketch a new and unique portrait of the country, revealing not only the number of Americans, but their location, condition, activities, and how they are housed.

Among the documented changes expected are realization that the number of husbandless women who are heading families has soared nearly 50 percent since 1970 to more than eight million and that the traditional family household of mother, father, and one or more children now accounts for less than one-third of the nation's households, the lowest percentage ever.

Other predictions include that both husband and wife have earned income in about one-half of the 48 million husband-wife families in the U.S., a new high and that the number of unmarried couples sharing a household has more than doubled in ten years.

Data will be compiled for 3,000 counties, 20,000 incorporated villages, towns and cities, 37,000 county subdivisions; 45,000 census tracts; 300,000 enumerated districts and block groups; and 2,500,000 city blocks.

The Constitutional purpose of the census has not changed since the first census in 1770: to provide the basis for fair apportionment among the States of seats in the House of Representatives. Data also are used to guide the distribution of billions of dollars in federal funds to state and local governments and the additional allotment of billions of dollars in state funds. In population distribution it is expected to define sizable population shifts from northern and eastern states to the southern and western areas.

Every household in the United States will receive a census inquiry in the mail on



At a sporting event, a crowd stands up to cheer, but in 1980 all Americans will stand up to be counted as the census is taken to determine population and shifting social patterns.

March 28, and be asked to answer the questions. About 90 percent of the households will be able to mail back their completed forms while the remaining 10 percent, primarily those in sparsely settled areas, will be instructed to keep their completed questionnaires until a census worker picks them up.

Persons who do not mail back the completed form as requested will be visited by census takers who will obtain the required information. Every one percent of the population that cooperates with the request to mail back the questionnaire promptly will save taxpayers \$2 million in follow-up costs, says the Bureau of Census.

A temporary work force of approximately 270,000 persons must be hired to check the returning questionnaires for completeness, carry out door-to-door interviews where necessary and handle office tasks. Employees will work out of 409 temporary district offices across the country. For economy, the offices will be equipped with special furniture to be made of cardboard. The Joplin area is covered by a district office located in Springfield.

Four out of five households will be asked to answer the 19 questions on the short form of the census inquiry and the remaining will be asked to respond to the longer version with 46 additional questions. The Bureau reports that most people will be able to fill out the short form in 15-20 minutes while the longer form may take 45 minutes. Questions will usually require filling in the appropriate circle with a pencil.

Federal Law, Title 13 of the U.S. Code, requires everyone to answer the census. The same law assures that every person's answers to the questionnaire are confidential. Only Census Bureau employees, sworn to secrecy, may see individual census answers. There has never been a proven case of a census employee's divulging personal information from a census. Not even another federal agency or the President may have access to individual answers, for whatever purpose.

After the forms have been checked in the district office, they will be shipped to three processing centers in Indiana, Louisiana, and California. Processing of the forms will

be done by high speed microfilming equipment and then the data will be transmitted electronically to computers at the Census Bureau headquarters in Suitland, Maryland. No names or addresses from the forms will be transmitted to the computers. By law, the Census Bureau must report the state population counts to the President by January 1, 1981.

Everyone who works for the Census Bureau, even temporary workers, must take an oath not to divulge the information obtained. Violation of census secrecy can bring a prison term of five years and a fine of \$5,000.

Census information is kept confidential for 72 years. Then the microfilmed census material is turned over to the National Archives for permanent storage. People interested in researching their family background may use these old records.

The laws pertaining to secrecy do allow for persons to obtain information about themselves, such as proof of age. This data is allowed after the individual presents pro-

per identification and pays a search fee. It is obtained from the microfilmed records at the Census Bureau's facility in Pittsburgh, Kans. Persons who falsify a name in order to receive such information are subject to prosecution.

When the delegates to the Constitutional Convention met in 1776, they decided that population distribution should be the basis for direct taxation and for apportionment in the House of Representatives. They approved a Constitutional requirement that every person in the nation be counted once every 10 years, beginning in 1780.

Congress appointed Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson to direct the first census. He in turn delegated the responsibility to 17 U.S. marshals. The census takers, or enumerators, hired by the marshals were paid between one-third cent and two cents for each inhabitant they counted in the 16 existing states and the southwestern territory. They traveled by foot, boat, or horseback through the areas with few roads and bridges. Maps were scarce, town and county boundaries were vaguely known, and citizens were uncooperative.

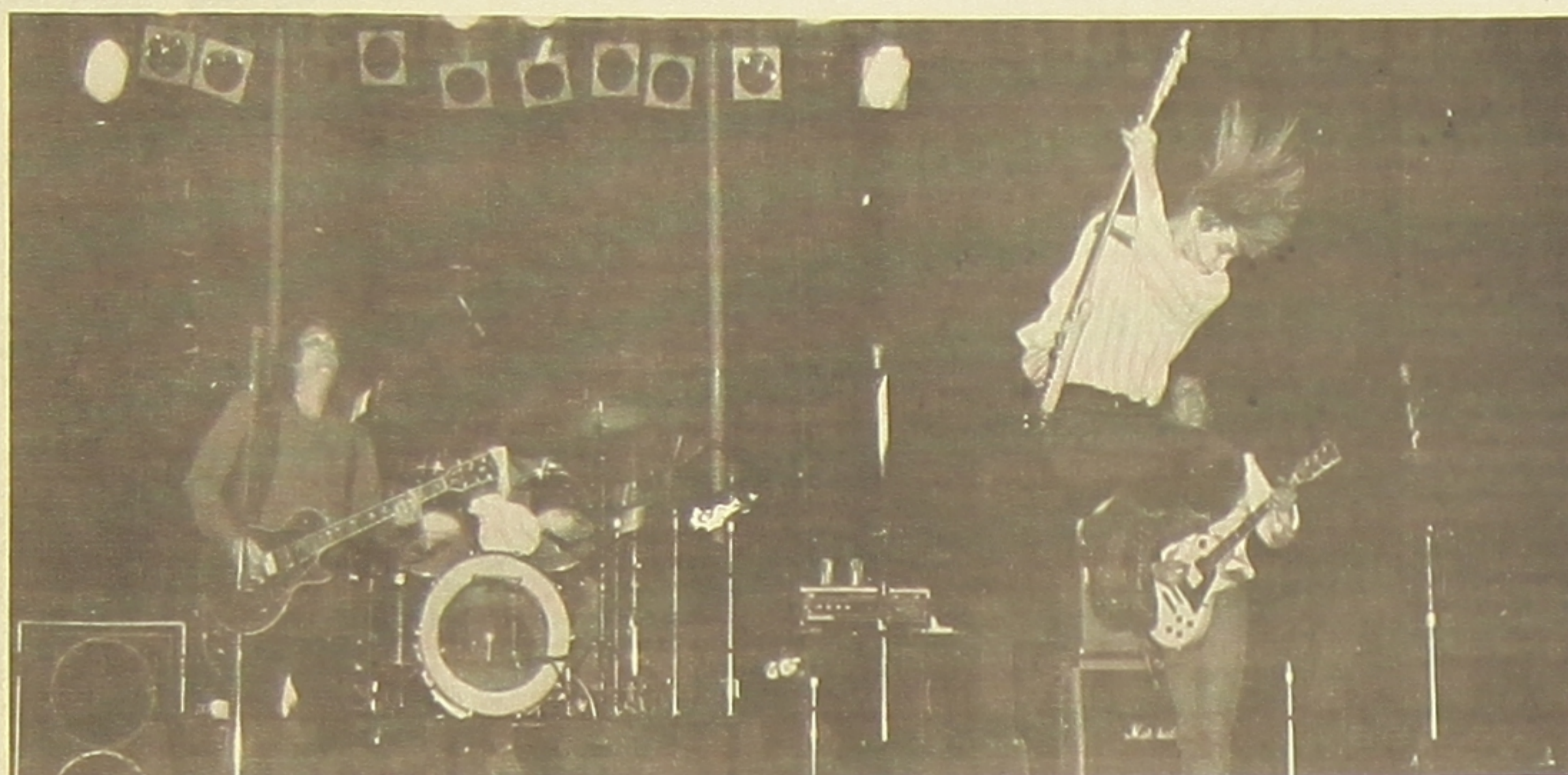
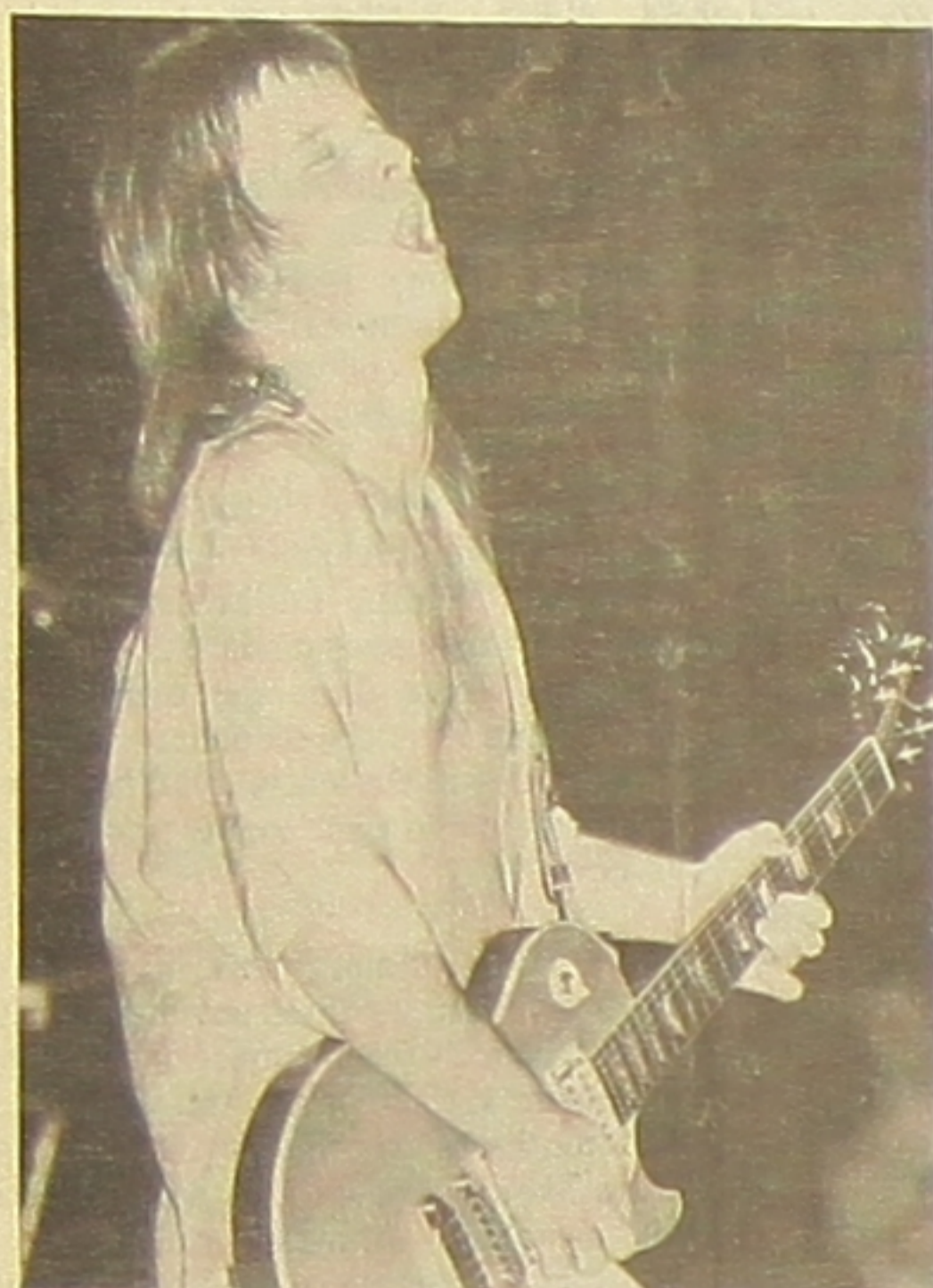
James Madison led arguments in the congress for the census to collect facts about agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests, but the first census was carried out with only five questions to be asked. Inquiry included: number of free white males 16 years of age and older, number of free white males under 16 years, number of free white females; number of other free persons who were not citizens; and number of slaves.

In 1840 the government expanded the scope of census material to include information on agriculture and mineral interests and by 1860 the questionnaire posed 142 questions concerning population, health, mortality, literacy, pauperism, occupation, income, wealth, agriculture, schools, libraries, newspapers, crime, taxes and religion.

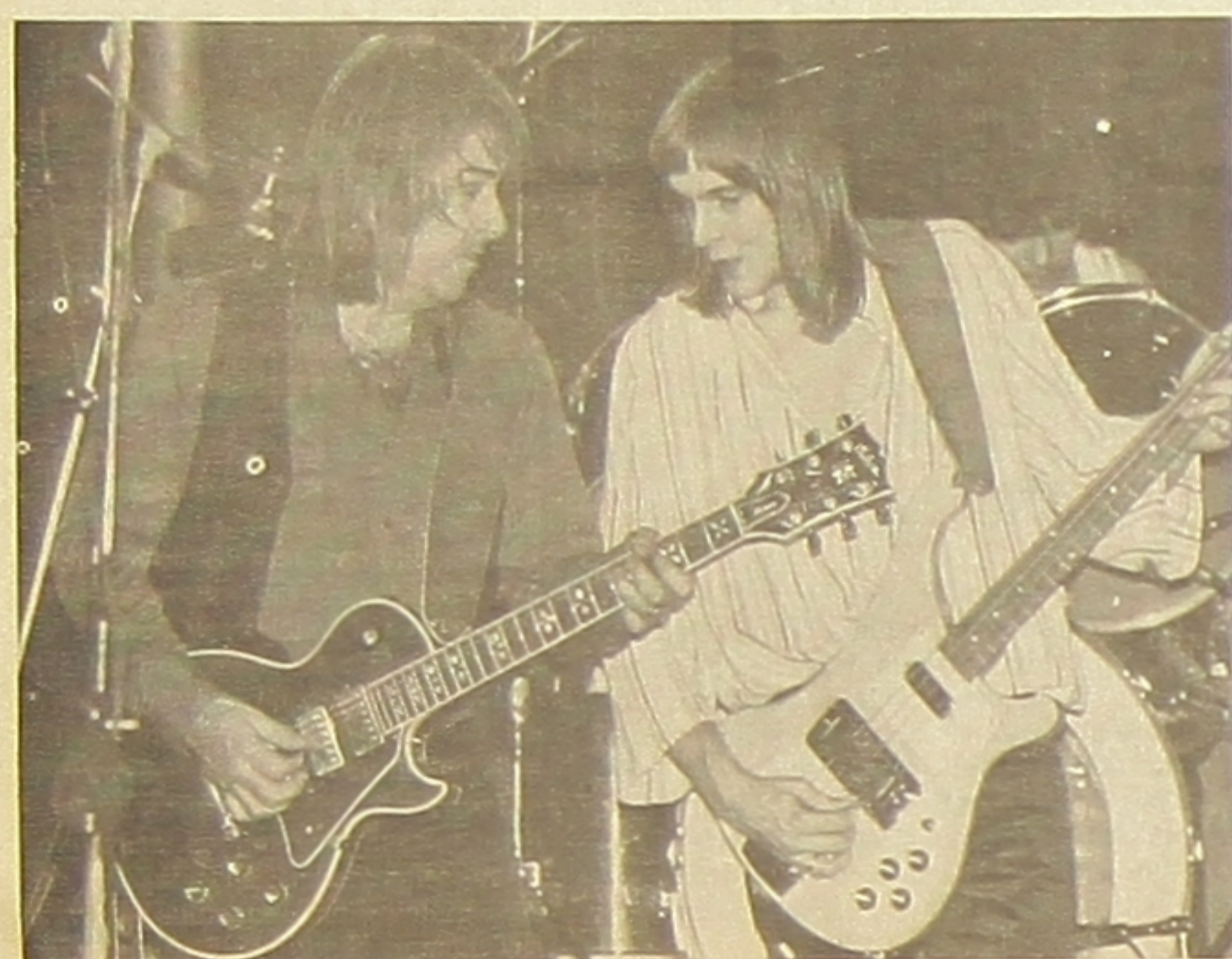
The U.S. marshals could no longer handle the census for the 1880 survey with 50 million people living in the 38 states and nine territories, and Congress created a temporary civilian census office headed by a Presidentially-appointed Superintendent of the Census. At the same time, a former census office employee, Dr. Herman Hollerith, patented a punch card system of electrical-mechanical tabulation that revolutionized information processing and took the census away from hand tabulation.

A permanent Bureau of the Census was created in 1902 but not until 1929 did Congress set up its modern day standards of strict confidentiality for census employees given access to the information.

the Arts



Rick Baccus (far left) of Morningstar belts out a lead on his Gibson Les Paul. Ron West and and acrobatic Alan Cohen of Missouri also performed last Friday in Taylor Auditorium.



3 brothers, 3 bands—one Missouri

By Wanda Marshall

In 1963 three brothers formed a band called Chessman Square. They were Gary, Steve, and Ron West. Chessman Square was popular as a local Kansas City band, but they made no albums. The band broke up in 1972, after nine years together. Today the West brothers each have their own band and are moving in different directions from the one Chessman Square took.

Steve West has a band called Stefan West, which has not yet released any albums. Gary West has a band called Shooting Star, and their first album *Shooting Star* was just recently released in Kansas City. Ron West is lead singer of the band that drove the crowd wild Friday night in Taylor Auditorium: Missouri.

Missouri consists of five men: Ron West,

lead vocals and guitar; Alan Cohen, bass guitar and vocals; Web Waterman, lead and acoustic guitar and vocals; Randall Platt, keyboards; and Dan Billings on drums. They're all from Kansas City, which makes it a Kansas City-based band. West thinks Missouri may work where Chessman Square didn't because he now knows the value of organization.

"I wouldn't go back and play as a local band... it's all or nothing."

West has written all of the songs on the group's first two albums, "Missouri" and "Welcome to Missouri." He also wrote all of the songs on their third album which has not yet been completed.

That third Missouri album hasn't been titled yet, and it should be released sometime in the spring. West feels that what he's doing

is half hobby, half work.

"It's not as easy as it looks, but it's fun sometimes. Sometimes it's fun; sometimes it's work."

West is said to be the most impressive member of the group and his voice creates Missouri's style.

"A lot of people don't understand what we're doing. A lot of people couldn't do it. It's too risky."

"When it's bad, it's really bad, and when it's good, it's really good. If we didn't like what we were doing, obviously we wouldn't be doing it."

The Show-Me state is finally making its mark in the world of rock and roll. Ron West and Missouri have arrived!

Society sets French film for Tuesday

The Missouri Southern Film Society and the Missouri Arts Council will present the seventh program in the current International Film Festival at 7 p.m. Tuesday in the top floor rotunda of the Billingsly Student Center. The award-winning film *La Terra Trema* will be shown.

La Terra Trema also known as *The Earth Trembles* is the tragic story of a Sicilian fisherman's family which is exploited by ruthless businessmen. The village fishermen are poorly paid for their catch from the wholesalers who own their boats. The Valastro family, led by the impassioned youngest son, seek a way of escape from this oppression. An attempted revolution fails against insurmountable odds.

Director Luchino Visconti used real fishermen and workers from the Sicilian village of Acitrezza to tell his story, some of which actually lived the life of poverty which they portrayed in the film. The beauty of the seascapes and the village, interiors and ex-



teriors, the patience and commitment of Visconti to his actors and his subject make *La Terra Trema* a work which has been compared to other great neo-realist films such as *The Bicycle Thief* and *Paisan*.

Although *La Terra Trema* was hailed as a revelation by critics at the Venice Film Festival it was a commercial disaster upon its release in 1948. The Sicilian dialect baffled even Italian audiences and it emerged as severely cut and Italian dubbed version. The print being shown in this series is the original, uncut subtitled version which has been shown to film society audiences in England and America over the last two decades. Georges Sadoul, film historian, commented that this complete version "has a powerful realism and sense of lyrical grandeur, almost a kind of operatic cinema verite."

Admission is \$1.50 for adults and \$1 for students or senior citizens or by season ticket.

Two productions in process by college theatre

Auditions out of the way and the cast list announced, Missouri Southern's theatre department begins its new semester with two productions, *The Puppet Prince* and *Born Yesterday*.

Under the direction of Trij Brietzke, who last semester presented *Mousetrap*, the children's play *The Puppet Prince* will be first to be staged. The play will be presented by "The Show-Me Celebration Company," which is the Children's Theatre Wing of Missouri Southern's Theatre, and the Joplin branch of the Association for Childhood Education. During the last week of February the play will be presented for the school children of Joplin at Taylor Auditorium. There will also be two public performances of the play on March 1 and 2 at 3 p.m. in Taylor Auditorium.

Written by Alan Cullon, *The Puppet Prince* centers around an orphan girl, Nicolette and Prince Nicollo who has been turned into a puppet. Nicolette helps the Prince escape back home. The play involves several interesting characters including a Royao Rooster.

The cast list includes Magnus, the Magician, Michael Apfel; Nicolette, Kendra Stith; Seamus O'Shaughnessy, Alexander Brietzke; Nicollo, The Puppet Prince, Phil Oglesby; Duchess of Umbrage, Jannell Robinson; Bessie, attendant to Duchess, Martha Walker; Leprechaun, Steve Lewis; Royal Rooster, Al Raistrick; Turk, Tim Wilson.

The mainstage play will be *Born Yesterday*, a comedy by the famous playwright Garson

Kanin. Milton Brietzke, who last semester directed *A Streetcar Named Desire*, will be directing the play which will be presented March 12 through the 15th.

In choosing this comedy, Brietzke explained his reasoning: "*Born Yesterday* was the best play written in 1947. Back in the 40's there was a lot more written than today. I chose it because it still stands up as a good comedy. It isn't a dated play," stated Brietzke.

The play evolves around the liberation of a dumb blonde, Billie, from her overbearing husband Harry Brock. He is running a crooked multi-million dollar business. Billie's ace comes from the ace reporter, Paul Verral, who would do anything to stop Mr. Brock.

The cast list includes: Helen, Rita Henry;

Paul Verral, Mike Williams; Buzz [the Bellhop], Chester Lien; Eddie Brock, Jim Blair; Mr. Etherage, Warren Mayer; Billie, Maureen McCullough; Harry Brock, Chris Larson; Fred Devery, Barry Martin; Floyd [the Barber], Mike Von Canon; Madge [the Manicurist], Becky Ward; Charley, Russell Brock; Senator Norval Hedges, Tom Smith; and Mrs. Hedges, Kelly Williams.

The production designers for the play have been announced. For *The Puppet Prince* they include Jenny Blalock, set design; Nelda Lux, costumes; and Dan Weaver, lighting.

Born Yesterday's designers are Sam Claussen, set design; Joyce Bowman, costume design, and Jannell Robinson, lighting design.



J. Todd Belk

Male stars of the 1980s include Gere, Walken, Keitel

Now that the '70s are behind us, one can look back at the past few years of cinema to project what the '80s will hold for the moviegoer. For the next three weeks we will delve into what made it big in three different categories: actors, actresses, and directors. A conclusion will be reached on what the status quo is for filmgoers and speculate on the future of cinema.

If the '70s could be classified, the heading would have to be "A Male Decade." Even though toward the middle of the '70s a surge of women's films appeared on the market, the majority of the films from the decade dealt with male topics. Until the last two years of the '70s there was only one bankable female star in Hollywood.

Who are favorite men of American cinema and what roles have they been playing? Are they changing with the times? These questions can be quickly answered with a run-down of those involved.

Most Americans liked following the macho male, the Burt Reynolds and Clint Eastwoods. Reynolds soothed the South with his red-necked southern act and Eastwood played the gutsy cowboy or detective who never called it quits. In the past few years both have tried to expand their limited roles, Reynolds with a liberated male role and Eastwood in comedy. Both seem to be ready to grasp the new decade with different attitudes in mind.

Starting with *The Godfather*, America

began to swoon over the Italian image. Still the macho image was there, but you got an accent, black hair, and a pure white face. It also spawned some of our greatest character actors we have today. The list includes the versatile actors of Al Pacino and Robert De Niro. Others in the category are Sylvester Stallone and John Travolta, though both have been stereotyped into certain roles. From the totals of profits of *The Deer Hunter* and *Rocky II*, it seems we will be seeing more Italians in the future.

What's left, but the All-American boy. Moviegoers have always loved to see their favorite son in action. With beautiful actors like Robert Redford, Dustin Hoffman, Jack Nicholson, Warren Beatty and Nick Nolte, the dollars came in. A large variety of roles kept these actors in demand with prime topics ranging from football players to detectives. These actors will continue to sail high with their lovely looks to aid their acting.

Along with these old pros we must leave room for new actors, who often steal the show from careless stars who don't protect themselves. It only took Nick Nolte *The Deep* to make him a film star, but how many actors turned down the role. It happens all the time. The following fellows are inspiring actors to watch. They've been around and they're ready for the stardom they desire.

Gary Busey. Busey ripped the screen apart in the characterization of Buddy Holly in *The Buddy Holly Story* which garnered him

an Oscar nomination. Often it's hard to play a noted singer, but Busey had few problems bringing it off. He started his career with roles in *A Star Is Born* and *Straight Time*, which drew the attention to his performances instead of Streisand's and Hoffman's. Next Busey will be seen in a love story entitled *Foolin' Around* and *Carney*, a film about a circus performer.

Tim Curry. Back in 1975 Curry dressed in drag for the role of the transvestite in *The Rocky Horror Picture Show*. Five years later the film's a huge hit and Curry's a cult hero. The problem was could Curry live down the image he created. To this point after an ill-fated role in *The Shout*, Curry had done little except create a recording career. This summer, all will change as Curry becomes a new hero for two runaways as a d.j. at a New York City radio station in Robert (Saturday Night Fever) Stigwood's *Time Square*.

Rodger Daltrey. The Who entered the film world in 1975 with *Tommy*. Although the film made a large sum of money at the box-office, Rodger Daltrey wasn't quite acceptable in Hollywood as an actor. It still proved, as Tommy, he could sing and act. The next two adventures in cinema failed to create the stir that Tommy did. They were Ken Russell's *Lisztomania* and this year's *The Legacy*. Things have begun to look better, as The Who begin to produce their own films. Daltrey was featured in the documentary *The Kids Are Alright* and vocalized in the film *Quadrophenia*. This next year

Daltrey will be try something new, a leading non-singing role. Based on the story of a British prisoner *McVicar* will require Daltrey to cut his golden curls for the realistic look.

Frederick Forrest. Until this year Forrest was relatively unknown. Not that he hadn't worked. He had supporting roles in *The Conversation* and *Missouri Breaks*. Starring in the tv roles in *Larry and Ruby and Oswald* as Lee Harvey Oswald, Forrest was given more exposure.

The big break came when Forrest was given two juicy roles in major releases this year. First, in Francis Ford Coppola's *Apocalypse Now* he played the role of Chef which garnered much praise from critics. Next, Forrest was matched up with Bette Midler in *The Rose* and almost stole the show from her. As Dyer Houston, her AWOL boyfriend, Forrest showed great depth as a dumb cowboy. As of right now, Forrest could proceed to play any role he wanted to.

Richard Gere. Starting out on the Broadway stage, Richard Gere began to get small parts in films. In *Looking for Mr. Goodbar* the critics began to catch on. By the time *Days of Heaven* was released, Gere was considered a major new talent.

Though his next two films were passed by most people, *Bloodbrothers* and *Yanks*, the word was beginning to get out that Gere was going to be the next big heartthrob in Hollywood. Gere is presently waiting for the

Continued on page 7

southern Sports

Women lose close one to Western and then swamp Wayne State

Missouri Southern's Lady Lions lost another close game last Saturday night as Missouri Western prevailed 71-70 in a CSIC contest at St. Joseph. Now 11-13 overall and 5-5 in the conference, the Lady Lions crushed Wayne State 88-68 on Friday to give them a split for the weekend.

"We played better last week than our record indicates," said coach G.I. Willoughby. "We've just been running hot and cold all season. The players need to get their determination and consistency together so that we can make a run for it during the last part of the season."

Southern outscored the Lady Griffons 56-40 from the field, but lost the game at the charity stripe. Western converted 31 of 41 free throws, compared to 14 of 21 for the Lady Lions.

Five Lions hit the double figure mark, with 6-2 junior Pat McKay and 5-7 freshman Linda Castillon leading the way with 13 apiece. Nancy Robertson contributed 12 points, and Patti Killian and Pam Brisby added 10 each.

The Lady Lions took control early in the contest. Killian connected for two field goals, giving her club a quick 4-0 lead. The Lady Griffons tied the game at 6-all before a three-point play by Robertson and two free throws by Killian gave Southern a five-point bulge.

Western deadlocked the score at 24-all with 7:12 left. The Lady Griffons then outscored Southern 18-6 to take a 42-30 margin into the locker room at intermission.

After falling behind 50-36 with 2:15 gone in the second half, the Lady Lions came back to tie the game at 54-all. Castillon's steal and layup knotted the score.

The Lady Griffons scored six unanswered points to regain command. Castillon sank two pressure-packed free throws with 29 seconds left to pull Southern within a point, 69-68. Western's Myasthia Kelly iced the contest by converting both ends of a one-and-one free throw with 12 seconds left.

"I still feel good about the way we fought back," said Willoughby. "We got ourselves into a bind by being 12 points down at halftime. After we tied the game at 54-all, we went scoreless for about five minutes. Near the end of the game, we missed several free throws that hurt us."

Brisby played her best game in a Southern uniform in the victory over Wayne State. The 6-2 sophomore center collected 21 points and 15 rebounds.

Southern never trailed in the game, pulling out to an early 17-10 advantage and building a 42-37 bulge at halftime. Wayne was down 70-61 with 5:35 left but was outscored 18-7 the rest of the way to lose by 20 points.

Said Willoughby, "I really enjoyed beating Wayne State because I coached there for nine years before coming to Southern. We really poured it on during those last five minutes and took control of the game."

Besides Brisby, four other Lady Lions dented double figures. Lisa Gardner scored 15 points, Killian 14, Robertson 11, and Pat McKay had 10. McKay formerly played for Willoughby at Wayne.

Willoughby feels that Brisby, Robertson, and Castillon have been Southern's most consistent performers since the holidays. "Brisby has been playing some real good ball for us all season. Robertson had probably her best week of the season last week. She scored 31 points in our three games. Castillon has just been a delight. Her enthusiasm really sparks the team."

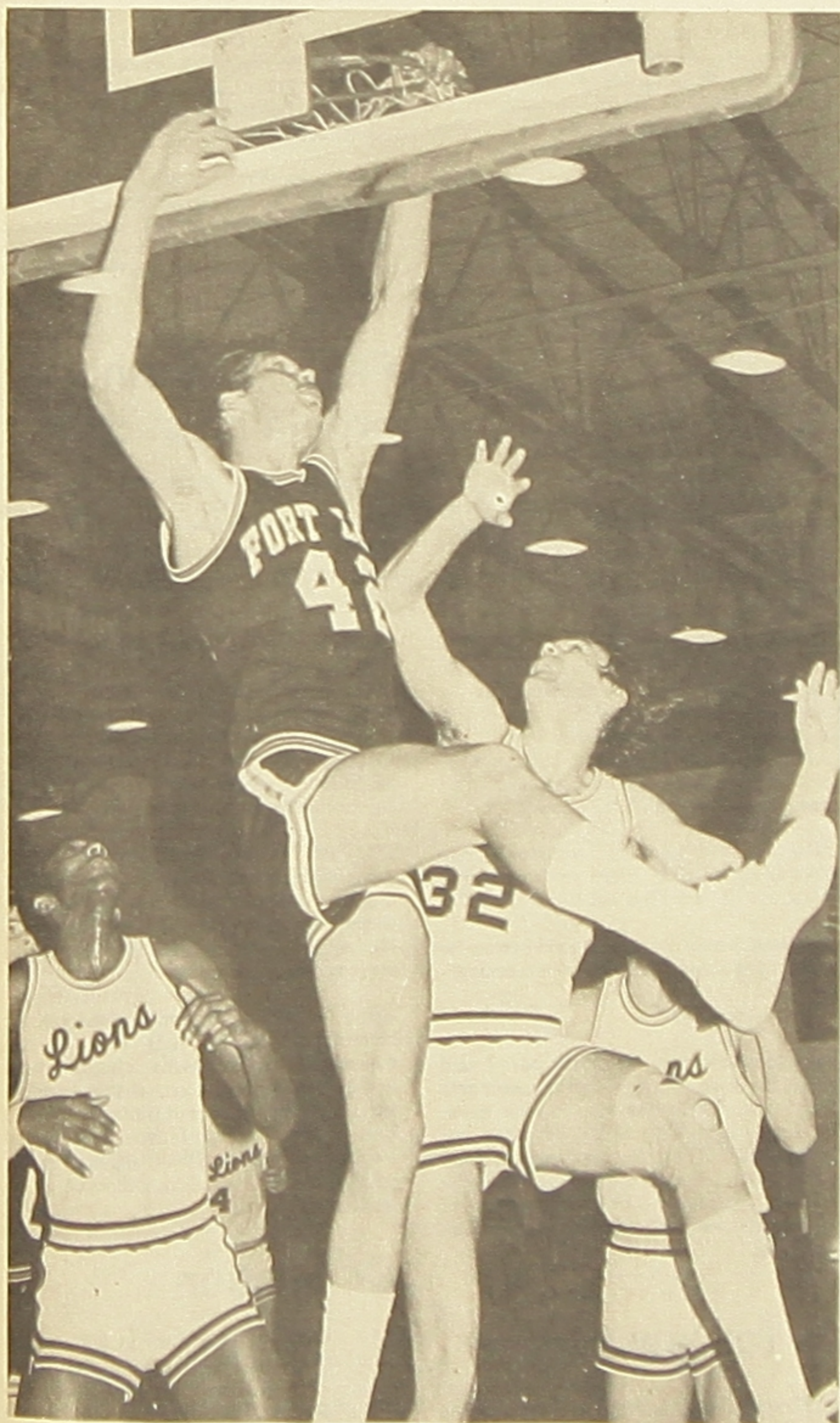
Cherie Kuklentz, 5-11 senior, continues to lead the scoring parade with 235 points this season, an average of 9.8. Gardner has totaled 224 points, or 9.3 per game. Killian is third with 220, followed by Patty Vavra with 200 points.

Southern will be on the road again this weekend, playing at Fort Hays and Kearney State. The Lady Lions will be at home next Wednesday for a district contest against Evangel.



Patty Vavra tries to overlook a persistent defender at Robert Ellis Young Gymnasium.

Buzzer sounds, Lions lose by one point to Baptists



Rod Shrum attempts to stop a Fort Hays rival with little success.

Tony Worlds of Southwest Baptist hit a desperation jump shot as the buzzer sounded to give the Bearcats a 62-61 decision over Missouri Southern Tuesday night in Young Gymnasium.

After Jerry Wilson's layup put the Lions on top 61-60, Southwest Baptist called time out with seven seconds remaining. Worlds took the inbounds throw, drove to his left, then finding no one open, fired in a fallaway 22-footer to send his team home happy.

Southern, now 10-14 overall and 1-6 in the district, had its five game winning streak snapped. The victory for the Bearcats was the sixth straight and improved their seasonal mark to 21-4. Ranked third in latest District 16 ratings, Southwest Baptist is now 9-3 in the district.

Rod Shrum, scoring 13 points in the first half, finished with 17 to top the Lions' cause. The 6-5 sophomore has now scored in double figures 16 consecutive games. Sam Starkey added 14 points.

The Lions took control early in the contest, moving out to a 25-18 advantage. Southern opened a 37-32 lead at the intermission.

Southwest Baptist came back to claim a 42-41 edge with 2:48 gone in the second half. Layups by Kenn Stoechner and Randy Goughnour put the Lions back on top, 45-42.

Southern was up by four at 49-45 with 14:40 left, but the Bearcats scored five straight points to regain the upper hand. The lead then see-sawed back and forth until World's heroics.

Last weekend the Lions won two CSIC contests on the road. Southern defeated Wayne State 75-73 in double overtime on Friday and blasted Missouri Western 80-61 on Saturday night. The Lions are now 6-2 in the conference and in second place.

"We're definitely playing our best basketball of the season now," said coach Chuck Williams. "This is a continuation of what we've been doing all season. We've stayed with our philosophy and it's beginning to pay off now. Also, our new players are learning each other better because of their playing time together."

Southern saw a six-point lead disappear during the final 1:32 of regulation as Wayne drilled three buckets to tie the score at 59. The Wildcats opened a 63-60 lead with 3:30 gone in the first overtime and went into their four-corner offense.

Down 65-62 with 49 seconds left, Shrum hit the first of a one-and-one charity situation but missed the second. The Lions grabbed the rebound and Shrum scored to knot the game at 65-all and send it into the second extra session.

Wilson gave his club a quick lead in the second overtime, scoring a three-point play at 3:07. Wayne went ahead 69-68 before Goughnour's driving layup and Starkey's three-pointer gave the Lions a 73-69 lead with 26 seconds remaining.

Wayne again came back to tie the game at 73-all with nine seconds remaining. Goughnour scored the decisive basket, breaking free for an unmolested layup on an inbounds play with six seconds left. The Wildcats almost tied it up, but their desperation shot rolled off the rim.

Starkey meshed 20 points to key the victorious effort. Goughnour finished with 18, Shrum had 13, and the other starters, Wilson and Stoechner, each counted 10.

"That was one of the most intense, exciting games we've been involved in," said Williams. "I felt that we could have won it in regulation or even in the first overtime. We had our chances, but didn't take advantage of them."

Southern took command late in the first half and pulled away after halftime in the win over the Griffons. Prior to Saturday, the Lions' last triumph in St. Joseph was during the 1971-72 season.

Starting slowly, Southern fell behind 9-4 and 13-7 early in the contest. The Lions then ran off 11 straight points to take an 18-13 lead at 9:09. Southern went on to take a 38-27 advantage at the intermission.

The Lions steadily pulled away during the second half. Western got within seven points at 47-40 with 11:30 left, but couldn't get any closer. Southern's biggest lead was 20 points, 72-52, at 2:52.

Shrum and reserve Greg Chambers totaled 18 points apiece to pace the Lions. Wilson, 6-6 junior center, added 15 points and pulled down a game-high 16 rebounds. Goughnour chipped in with 11 points. Kenny Browne, the Griffons' sophomore scoring star, scored only seven points but sat out most of the game due to foul trouble.

Said Williams, "It was a big win for us. We played well coming off our two-overtime game, even though we were a little tired. We showed more of a killer instinct once we had a lead. In all fairness to Western, they really missed Browne. . . ."

Finton named tennis coach

Dick Finton, debate coach at Missouri Southern, has been named men's tennis coach for the 1980 season, according to Jim Frazier, athletic director.

Finton previously coached men's tennis from 1973 to 1977 at Carson Newman College in Jefferson City, Tenn., where his teams were ranked nationally four consecutive years. NAIA ranked the Finton-coached teams number 12 in 1973-74, number 10 in 1974-75, number 6 in 1975-76, and number 4 in 1976-77.

Finton came to Southern in 1977 and had a 6-6 season with Lion netters in 1978. He did not coach in 1979. His lifetime coaching record is 103 wins and 28 losses.

Belk from page 6

release of *American Gigolo* which caused a stir in Hollywood when Gere was chosen for the part after John Travolta bowed out. The film explores the looseness of Los Angeles and male prostitution.

Harvey Keitel. Considered by many of the critics as one of the best American actors working today, Keitel has yet to reach the stardom deserved. Director Martin Scorsese found Keitel in New York and proceeded to work with him in such films as *Mean Streets*, *Taxidriver*, and *Alice Doesn't Live Here Anymore*. He was noted for his fine work in each of these films.

Next came *Buffalo Bill and the Indians* with Robert Altman and *Welcome to L.A.* with Alan Rudolph. Both were considered flops even though they showed great work from Keitel. Taking some time off, Keitel was ready for the leading role in *Apocalypse Now* only to be fired by Coppola. Rebounding from this defeat, Keitel will be featured in a science fiction thriller as a mad scientist in *Saturn Three* with Farrah Fawcett.

Christopher Walken. Walken also starred in the theatre and gradually moved into films. He made countless appearances in movies, but finally was recognized in the short-lived *Next Stop Greenwich Village* with director Paul Mazursky. He portrayed a would-be writer in the village during the 50s. He then appeared in roles in *The Sentinel*, *Annie Hall*, *Roseland*, and *The Last Embrace*. It wasn't until last year in *The Deerhunter* as Nick, the buddy that flips out in Vietnam that Walken received the praise. His performance earned him an Academy Award and countless offers for films. His next film will be a starring role in Michael Cimino's epic of the west, *Heaven's Gate*.

Nuclear fusion, not fission, answer to energy problem, says Sloan

By Sherry Scott

America's energy future has become the topic of many heated debates of late. It is a subject which affects everyone, and one that will have to be dealt with head on, as supplies of natural resources continually dwindle. We will be forced to take some sort of positive action sooner or later to insure America's future well being.

Marion Sloan, assistant professor of physics at Southern, takes a dim view of the Department of Energy's policy of handling the energy problems now facing the United States. "All they accomplish is to establish more and more federal regulations. What we need is a crash program, like the space program under President Kennedy," he says. "The type of program where the President says we'll put a wholehearted effort into research. At present nuclear fusion, not fission, is the best alternative."

In nuclear fusion, atoms of substance are bonded together, and during the process, energy is given off. In nuclear fission, atoms are split, and here again, energy is released in the process. Fusion is more desirable than fission for several reasons. Nuclear waste from a fission reaction is a potential hazard, as safe places to store radioactive waste are few. The possibility of nuclear fuel for a fission reaction being stolen is also a hazard that must be guarded against.

Fusion, however, yields a much smaller quantity of waste, because the fuel can be reused over a longer period of time. The fuel for a fusion reaction is not dangerous in itself. Hydrogen, present all around us, is used in the initial reaction. Thus the risks involved are considerably less than that of a fission reaction.

"Many byproducts of the space program are in evidence today," Sloan continues. "Pocket calculators, for instance. If we launched this same type of program, there's no doubt that spin-offs from the effort would be useful to us in the future, even if the nuclear fusion ideas didn't pan out."

Under America's present energy policies, Sloan feels that on a short term basis at least, we will depend not upon one type of energy solely, but upon a mixture of various energy programs. And



America is facing an energy crisis, or so the experts say. However, if one does exist, nuclear fusion could be the answer. Yet if a solution is not found, American families could be left out in the cold.

If indeed that type of situation arises, there may be economic problems later on. If then, there is a movement toward dependence upon a single energy program. This then is his reason for wanting a crash program now instead of later.

"Solar energy would only be feasible on a small, individualized scale, because other methods are more practical. Solar houses and the like will become more important to individuals as we take advantage of everything available. However, the problem with solar satellites and huge fields of solar collectors is how to store the energy for use later on," he said, adding that this must be resolved before solar energy can become a viable source of energy on a large scale.

The idea of reverting back to the use of coal is not a good one, according to Sloan. In reality it is as dangerous or perhaps more so than a nuclear reaction, he explains. Besides hazards to the environment, it's been proven that the health hazards for those working with it are enormous.

"We must decrease our dependence upon oil as well," he points out. "For 20 years we've been saying that our supply is going to run out. Right now we import about one-half of the oil that we use. All the really big oil discoveries have been made. We've got to look somewhere else."

A system of mass transit has been suggested in the past as an alternative to our present modes of transportation in an effort to decrease our dependence on oil, but Sloan suggested that "... the American people are too independent to give up this lifestyle. As I see it, the development of gasohol from grain as well as other plants is more desirable to the public than the idea of giving up their individual freedom. People don't want to rely on a bus to pick them up in 30 minutes if they can get in their car and leave now. Expense is not a factor here. Cost has increased greatly and still people drive their own vehicles."

The energy problems facing us will not be resolved instantly, Sloan says. As with any large scale operation, it will take time to find the best possible program that will benefit the majority while still being a safe one. Until that time, the principle of conserving the natural resources that we have left is a step in the right direction.

SAM planning Crowder caravan for fraud seminar

The Society for the Advancement of Management is sponsoring a caravan Feb. 19 to Crowder College for a 7 p.m. seminar on fraud. Speaking will be Frank W. Abagnale, Jr., on "You Catch a Thief."

Tickets are available from Terry Marion, assistant professor of business, for \$5 each.

SAM is in need of drivers. Riders are expected to pay \$1.50 to the drivers. Persons interested in joining the caravan are asked to contact Steve Owen, 781-0998, or Dave Clevenger, 623-5645. The caravan will meet at Hearn's Hall parking area and will leave from there.

Other activities of SAM for this semester include guest speakers from personnel management, stock brokerage, and real estate, as well as a tentative tour of the B.F. Goodrich plant in Miami, Okla.

SAM meets the first and third Thursdays of each month in Kuhn Hall at 7 p.m. There is a fee of \$10 per year but for graduating seniors who pay \$5 a semester. A party is planned for Feb. 14 for prospective members.

Articles accepted for publication

By Denise Springer Hansen

Lisa Potter Thomas, a Missouri Southern student, has been involved in writing two articles submitted for journal publication. She is currently involved in researching, writing and illustrating a biological field guide.

Thomas's work is based on research she did with Dr. Jim Jackson, assistant professor of biology at Southern, and David Fuller, a graduate of Southern. Dr. Jackson was assigned to do the terrestrial vegetative analysis for the Army Corps of Engineers project proposed at Prosperity Reservoir. Thomas said, "This project meant we had to go into the woods everyday for over a month. It made me realize how nice it was to spend eight to ten hours a day in the forest."

"The Environmental Impact study had three goals," Thomas said. "There should first be a general survey of what is in the area. Our portion of the study dealt with the vegetation. It is important also to look for rare and endangered species of plants. Finally, the area must be evaluated in terms of how the vegetation would be affected because of the reservoir."

An interesting find of the group was a large sycamore tree. Thomas said, "The tree was hollow and four of us could easily stand inside. We measured the width, height and crown of the tree to determine its size. The tree was reported to the state and named the 'Champion Sycamore of Missouri.'"

"A problem with the Environmental Impact Study is that money was a big factor in determining the feasibility of the project. You can't always put a monetary value on the aesthetic beauty of an area. Yet someone has to make a value judgment upon whether change is beneficial or damaging to the environment," said Thomas.

This vegetative analysis provided the research for a publication by Thomas, Dr. Jackson, and Fuller. The article was a "Floristic Survey of the Proposed Prosperity Reservoir Site" and will appear in the February issue of "Transactions of the Missouri Academy of Sciences."

Thomas and Dr. Jackson are now working on the second draft of a paper titled "A Community Analysis of Woody Vegetation of the Center Creek Stream Valley" for the "Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club." She also is working on a field guide to "Com-

mon Mosses, Liverworts, and Lichens of Missouri" with Dr. Jackson. They will be consulting Dr. Leland Gier of Carthage, an authority on mosses, for identification of specimens. Thomas says, "Dr. Jackson and I will do the organizing and the writing for the book. We intend to make a useful yet scientific field guide."

Photographs will be an important part of the field guide since many plants are best identified by their appearance. Thomas and Tim Vinyard, also a student at Southern, will take all the photographs for the book. "We will be trying to show the structure of the mosses and at the same time try to keep their aesthetic quality."

Other achievements by Thomas include the Frank G. Brooks Award for Excellence in Student Research for the Floristic Survey she presented at a regional Tri-Beta convention. She also has been named to *Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities*.

She has goals for further study in the area of biology. She would like to continue scientific writing, saying "I see a need for scientific writings that are useful beyond the scientific community."

Economics group conducting drive for membership

Omicron Delta Epsilon recognizes outstanding scholastic achievement in economics and is now holding its annual membership drive, ending March 28.

To be eligible for membership a student must meet the following requirements: A 3 point grade point average or better, junior or senior standing, and a minimum of 12 hours in economics-related courses with at least a 3 point g.p.a. in those courses.

Classes which may qualify a student for membership are: Principles of Economics, both Macro and Micro; Financial Management; Economic Growth and Development; Money and Banking; Investments; Urban and Regional Development; Urban and Regional Economics; Business Statistics I and II; Micro and Macro Economics Analysis; Economics Resources; and any economics seminar.

For membership application or more information, a student may contact Dr. J.S. Jaswal or Dr. Charles Leitle, sponsors, at the School of Business. There is a one-time fee of \$16 which covers a life-time membership.

Iran from page 5

students say. [The Shah] cared about people and was not a slave driver. One of the conditions that the students have stated was that the United States must acknowledge their wrongdoings. That is a lot of hot air. If the United States did something I don't know about it. If you have watched the tube lately you have seen that the students chant and march. What people [in America] don't know is that a very small amount of the population can read or write. Eighty to 85 per cent are not able to... how can they get information not biased? All they get is marching and chanting."

Because of this, the Iranian population is getting a one-sided view of the reasons for the American hostages being held. Perhaps the one-sided view which we, as Americans, received before the takeover. How will the situation turn out? Only time will tell. In the meantime we can only read our papers, watch television and dwell on our own opinions of America—right or wrong.

Pill from page 5

than other contraceptives. I also believe that it is cheaper than the others too.

One man stated his opinion about his wife taking birth control pills: "I fear for her safety because of her frequent nausea from taking them. It was her decision to take them, but still I have the feeling that she really controls whether we should have children or not. If I wanted children and she didn't, all she would have to do is take a Pill and I would never know."

A young woman summed it up when she stated, "There are myths about the Pill and there are truths, but women will continue to use them because it will allow them sexual freedom without an unwanted pregnancy."

Kelly from page 4

"Yeah. The way Christ tells it, He was bored and wanted to buy a new suit, so He created all the things in the universe as an external garment of himself. But He later realized He didn't like the fabric, so He took it off and tore it to pieces and thus everything became specialized. Galaxies spun off and separated, and they were made from planets, which were made from so many minute molecules and atoms."

"Atoms, by the way, weren't called atoms at that time—they were often referred to as solar systems. See, people are actually quite stupid. They have no idea what things are really called—what the Lord named them and wished them to be called. Protons and neutrons, for instance, were defined as small little things circling inside a small little thing that makes a bigger little thing that makes a small thing or a big thing, whatever the thing may be. This was called Physics. Like I said, He liked particle."

"But that's not all. He was lonely, so He created, or rather divided a part of himself, into woman and man [Adam and Eve]. This was the first mistake he made, that of dividing the universal consciousness into two creatures of opposite sex and of mind and of flesh. [This we will call The Great Divide]. He thought procreation was good until He realized it was a Godlike act and got mad at Himself [He was quite conceited]. This is about the time he had an affair with Mary and produced Jesus, giving

His son His surname Christ and sending Him away to be born on earth because He was illegitimate. There was only one problem with sending Jesus to earth to teach man: Jesus, being half of the flesh, was affected by the same temptations as man; thus, he told a lot of white lies to amuse himself and was not less than pleased with His skills as an escape artist."

"And where is Jesus now?"

"He's telling pastoral jokes. I wish you could hear Him. He's really very good."

"But tell me more about Christ's creations."

"Well, I think He had a fetish about dividing things up. He was never satisfied, but divided the earth from the heavens and the dark from the light, and the water from the land, and saw that it was fun, so he felt compelled to continue to try to correct Himself. So He said, 'Let the earth bring forth grass, fruit, winged fowl, the beasts and creepy things of the earth.' And being true to His character—He was a man of high contrast—He divided evil from good. And whereas Christ has dominion over the universe, he gave man, formed in God's image, the same dominion over all the earth, so they can screw up things as badly as He did. When He gave you dominion He not only saw that it was good, but He thought it a practical joke on a grand scale. He was a very creative individual."

"Well, when can I talk with the man at the top?"

"I would have thought you'd caught on by now. There is no man at the top anymore. You can speak with any particular part of God [or Christ] you like, but not with God Himself, because He doesn't exist as one individual spirit apart from the whole, but He is the whole. He created the evils in this life so that we would recognize the good, and He created the good so we would recognize the evil side of life, and hopefully every degree in between those two polarities. So He is evil and good and all the varying degrees of the two: I'd say he was a borderline case. He's what you make Him."

"My dear Lord, what am I supposed to say after all the horrible things you've told me? What am I to do? How am I to carry on?"

"If I were you, I'd get me a good hooker for tonight and commit suicide in the morning."

"Are you serious?"

"No, of course not. Forget the part I said about the hooker. Besides, nothing ever gets done around here anyway. It took seven days to create the world. But with our backlog, it'll take at least a thousand years before your judgement day will ever come up, and by that time we all may decide to destroy the world, if we could ever agree on anything."

Computer creates backlog on applications for law school

Applicants to law schools are advised that delays in delivery of a new computer system have resulted in a backlog of Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS) reports to law schools. Law schools have been made

aware of the problem.

Although law school admissions offices may be somewhat slowed in making their decisions, students can be assured that fairness

will be paramount and no individuals will be penalized for late reporting delays incurred by the LSDAS. Delays will occur for the next eight weeks.

Paige co-authors article on stutterer

Dr. Roger Paige, assistant professor of psychology at Missouri Southern, is co-author with Phillip Cannon, speech therapist with the Joplin public schools, of an article in the current issue of *Behavioral Engineering*.

The article is entitled "A Case Study: Anxiety-Reduction via Temperature Biofeedback Training Applied to Stuttering."

In its joint authorship the article is an example of college-community relationships being established to a greater extent.

The study concerns a 10-year old fourth grade student in Joplin who had a stuttering problem and recounts how, through the cooperative efforts of Dr. Paige and Cannon, the boy received assistance in beginning to overcome the problem.

Using a system of temperature-training biofeedback suggested by Dr. Paige, the two men discovered such dramatic improvement in the boy's speech patterns that the authenticity of the improvement was at first questioned. However, reports from parents and teachers revealed that the changes in speech patterns were evident in other daily activities.

Correction

Two corrections to stories in last week's Chart need to be made.

The proposed raise in incidental fees for in-state students is from \$200 to \$220, not to \$240 as reported, and the new residence halls under construction will house 160 students, not the 190 students reported.